DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3055.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open in Cheſter, and the following articles ſtole, viz. ſix or ſeven black grain calf-ſkins; four wax ditto finiſhed; three hog-ſkins, two finiſhed and one in ſtuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf-ſkins and one dog ditto in ſtuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and ſhoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; alſo a ſmall fowling-piece. It is ſuppoſed the perſon or perſons who committed the above robbery broke open the ſtable of Davis Bevan, in Cheſter, and ſtole a large bay horſe, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves, with the above horſe and articles, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Cheſter. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1888.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH,)
JOHN SIMONTON,) Executors.

November 28, 1788.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe cut, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

§ WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 22, 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purpoſes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the firſt of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who ſhall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect ſuitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers.

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Ratinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25.
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window-glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath committed adultery, and for that cauſe I am now proſecuting a libel for a divorce from the ſaid Sarah from the bands of matrimony. Theſe are to warn all perſons whatſoever from truſting the ſaid Sarah for any cauſe or thing on my account or credit, as I will pay no debts or demands of her contracting. ‡4w JOHN KNIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 17.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Lancaſter,	655	656	771	642	652	649	651	647	320	348	347	347	344	343	342	223
Cumberland,	285	283	285	287	268	281	271	271	1553	1559	1569	1563	1588	1562	1560	1562
Northampton,	256	271	311	260	267	261	31	23	406	419	186	177	176	176	155	128
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Dauphin,	96	91	121	85	86	79	76	71	486	498	495	494	485	481	480	443
Northumber.	197	198	196	195	199	197	195	197	355	355	358	357	355	356	356	353
Franklin,	374	375	373	363	363	365	364	380	545	541	555	551	552	554	549	545
Huntingdon,	134	139	134	131	138	138	133	135	70	65	79	66	67	65	66	70
Bedford,	91	92	97	93	92	90	51	50	214	212	175	173	173	172	172	168
Weſtmoreland,	133	137	145	137	118	118	129	110	426	426	466	453	459	425	414	426
Luzerne,	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	8131	8223	8664	8054	8051	8024	7021	7041	7117	7097	6285	6180	6184	6060	5922	5549

It is evident from hiſtory that the human body in the earlieſt ages, and before the univerſal prevalence of luxury, was expoſed to various diſeaſes: Its complicated organization rendered its motion eaſy to be retarded or obſtructed by the unavoidable influence of an atmoſphere. We find that animals, who approach nearly to a ſtate of nature, are yet ſubject to a variety of diſtempers. The moſt uſeful auxiliary of man is known to labor under many violent diſorders, though his food is a pure, vegetable production, preſented to him in its higheſt perfection, and not adulterated by the hand of man. In the infancy of the world, it may reaſonably be concluded from analogy, the body was produced in a ſtronger and ſounder ſtate than after the lapſe of many thouſand ages, when vice had contaminated the very ſources of population.

Freſh from the hand of plaſtic nature, the body was not only more beautiful and proportionate, but leſs diſpoſed to admit morbid commixtures, and better enabled to expel them. Yet even then, the effects of the weather, of accidents, of long faſting, or repletion, were neceſſarily felt, and were followed by diſeaſe: thus medicine was early cultivated as an art, founded on certain principles, and confided in by the ſenſible part of mankind, as the moſt probable means of relief. The ſlaughter of victims for ſacrifice, and of animals for food, gave an opportunity of inſpecting the parts of organized bodies, which bore a great analogy to the human conſtitution. Chirurgery and phyſic derived from this ſource equal opportunities for improvement. Indeed, it is preſumed, that chirurgical operations were the firſt efforts of the medical art. External maladies, as they were moſt viſible, called more immediately for relief; and external application was the eaſieſt and the moſt obvious to reflection. Both branches of the art, long after its invention, were united in the ſame profeſſor, as they are at preſent among our practitioners. There is, indeed, ſufficient reaſon for their combination, ſince a ſkill in them muſt, in a great meaſure, reſult from a knowledge of the ſame principles, yet, at the ſame time, each of them will probably be carried to a greater height, when ſeparately purſued by different perſons. This indeed ſeems to accord with the deciſions of experience; for of thoſe who have arrived at ſingular eminence in either of theſe arts, few have choſen to invade the province of the other. Cheſelden did not preſcribe in a fever, nor did Radcliffe undertake an amputation.

The Greeks, whoſe happy policy was admirably adapted to call forth all thoſe fine qualities of the mind, with which they were ſingularly furniſhed by nature, advanced not only the ornamental arts of painting, poetry and ſculpture, to perfection, but cultivated the uſeful one of phyſic with a ſucceſs, which has enabled the moderns to make their boaſted improvements. The writings of Hippocrates, though, for obvious reaſons, ſlighted by the buſy practitioner, are held in high eſtimation by the learned phyſician. And if the preſcriptions of the Coan ſeem to want ſimplicity, and fail of their effect at this period, and in our climate; yet have they been of eſſential ſervice to the art, by introducing what is called the dogmatical method, in the place of the empirical; and their failure as remedies may be reaſonably attributed to the alterations which the human frame is found to undergo in the revolution of ages, by a general change of dieletic regimen; by removing to different climates and incorporating with races of men, who ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt even in their bodily organization.

Though the writings of the anaients, of the Grecian Hippocrates and Galen, and of the Arabian Rhazes and Avicenna, are often talked of by the modern profeſſor, yet are they ſeldom read. Experience, which, after all, is the ſureſt teſt of utility, ſeems to juſtify the neglect. Practical medicine is leſs indebted to books than any other liberal art. The occaſional varieties of diſtempers are infinite; their complications diſguiſe them, and often produce a new ſpecies, or one that has never been deſcribed with accuracy. He who has recourſe to ſyſtems, is at a ſtand when he ſees a ſymptom unobſerved before; but he who has ſtudied nature in the original, knows how to change his intentions, and adopt endleſs remedies to the endleſs variety of diſorders. Yet theory ſhould certainly go before practice, in the preparation for this profeſſion; and the phyſician, who has not read a great deal in his youth, will appear not only illiberal but groſsly ignorant.

From many ſimilar inſtances, Radcliffe may be ſelected to prove, that great practical ſkill, as well as fame in this art, is attainable merely by the aid of experimental phyſiology. He indeed, it is ſaid, was a genius in medicine. To books he owed but little, and was ambitious to appear leſs indebted to them than he really was. He knew, it is true, that experience, the ſafeſt guide after the mind is prepared for her inſtructions by previous inſtitution, is apt, without ſuch preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and preſumptuous empiriciſm. He therefore laid a foundation of general and liberal knowledge, derived from books, on which he erected a noble ſuperſtructure, with materials ſupplied by obſervation---He certainly poſſeſſed in an eminent degree, a ſagacity which nature had beſtowed; but he was not a man of profound and accurate ſcience. Perhaps, like many of his profeſſion, he owed a great part of his fame and fortune, to the caprice of faſhion and the concurrence of favorable circumſtances.

When we turn our attention to the loweſt order of practitioners, empirics and pretenders, we ſee this noble art moſt diſgracefully perverted. It is, indeed, much to be lamented, that the inferior and more numerous claſſes of mankind, who are moſt expoſed to accidents, and who have the feweſt alleviations, are conſtrained by indigence to ſeek relief from men, who have no other preparation for the exerciſe of this important art, but the humble employment of macerating drugs in a mortar, tying labels to the necks of vials, conveying medicines to patients and ſweeping a ſhop. Such are often the moſt daring in the treatment of maladies. But how ſhall an evil thus generally felt and complained of be obviated, without an infringement of civil liberty, that boaſted privilege, of which we are ſometimes more jealouſly tenacious than of health and life? Admonition is ineffectual; for of thoſe who ſuffer, few have not been apprized of the danger of truſting to empiriciſm.

The progreſs of empirical fame and ſucceſs is eaſily traced, though not eaſily retarded. A powerful medicine is exhibited to ſome wretched individual, whoſe indigence induces him to be grateful for the notice and aſſiſtance of the ignorant. If this complaint is removed, as it would otherwiſe have been, by the ſilent operation of time, he is triumphantly dragged forth to public view, and his name is added to atteſt the wonderful efficacy of the pretender's noſtrum. The regular practitioner is inſulted. Facts ſpeak for themſelves, and even men of ſenſe hear and believe. The gaping croud preſs round the mountebank, and ſwallow the doſe of death with avidity, led on by the ſunſhine of deluſive hope, like the poor fluttering inſect, that is allured to its own deſtruction by a deceitful blaze.

The wiſdom and authority of the Legiſlature might, indeed, leſſen or remove the evil; but it has never yet interfered, not only from an unwillingneſs to multiply reſtraint in a free country, but perhaps from a doubt, whether ſome equivalent advantage may not ariſe from the liberty of attempting medical experiments. It is a truth ſomewhat mortifying to the regular votaries of ſcience, that many of the moſt important diſcoveries have been made by the ignorant and by chance. Thoſe who have been taught to adhere to ſyſtems are ſometimes too much attached to the ſtraight and known path, to permit themſelves to venture even on a proper deviation. While the uneducated experimentaliſt, a ſtranger to the prepoſſeſſions unavoidably derived from learning, is almoſt ſure to acquire the merit of originality. Unacquainted with the paths of thoſe who have gone before, he is under a neceſſity of purſuing a track of his own---He is commonly bewildered, it is true, but yet it ſometimes happens, that he finds out a ſhorter or more agreeable road. In the infinite trials which his boldneſs inſtigates him to make, he blunders on a uſeful diſcovery, which would never have been known, to the more expert and cautious. Unfortunate individuals ſuffer in the courſe of his inquiries, but the community at large is ſometimes benefited by an acceſſion to experimental knowledge. In no profeſſion is it more deſirable, that there ſhould be examinations previous to a licence to practice. The want of a ſtrict examination will render a profeſſion low and contemptible which at all times ſhould be highly eſteemed.

It was indeed natural that medicine ſhould be highly honored, and its firſt inventors or improvers exalted to Gods and demi Gods. As life itſelf is of ſmall value without health, no wonder the reſtorers of health were ranked among the beſtowers of life. The profeſſion has always obtained a high rank in the ſcale of civil ſubordination, except, indeed, among the Romans. In this inſtance the moderns act the more wiſely, if there is a truth in the maxim, that honor is the nurſe of arts.

It is however greatly to be regretted, that popular eſteem is often miſplaced, and rather tends to encourage bold, preſumptuous and unblushing ignorance, than to raiſe merit from the vale of obſcurity. Faſhion it is allowed has contributed more to the eſtabliſhment of many celeberated phyſicians than any ſuperiority of knowledge that they poſſeſſed. This popularity, however, has ſometimes been the cauſe of that merit, of which it ought to have been the effect. It has given men of moderate abilities and attainments, ſuch numerous and extenſive opportunities of improving by experiments, as could not be obtained by the able, yet unemployed.

Faſhion may be allowed to rule with abſolute ſway in her proper province, in the *mundus muliebris*; but let her not dictate in matters of importance, as the means of reſtoring health. Among phyſicians of integrity and liberal education, let her ſelect whom ſhe pleaſes; but let her not ſet aſide the votary of ſcience and philoſophy, to aſk the advice of the needy, the illiterate, the bold empiric.

Nothing can better ſhew the prevalance of fœderal ſentiments in Pennſylvania, than the conduct of the two ſides of the queſtion in the late election for repreſentatives in the new Congreſs. The Conference held at Harriſburg by the oppoſition brought forward, in the firſt inſtance, a ticket with three fœderal characters, and five of the oppoſition; and afterwards dropt the name of one of the latter, and adopted another reſpectable fœderaliſt. Their ticket then ſtood with four decided opponents, being afraid to riſque more, and four friends of the new conſtitution. The fœderal intereſt, when they formed their ticket, took eight fœderaliſts, knowing the ſenſe of the ſtate to be that way. But tho' the oppoſition ticket thus availed themſelves of four fœderal names, part of whom were two reſpectable Germans, and tho' they appear frequently to have run all three of the Germans, they could not carry *one* of the four anti-fœderal names which they ran in their ticket---Six of the fœderaliſts in the fœderal ticket, and two German fœderaliſts in the anti-fœderal ticket, are the ſucceſsful candidates. The two latter gentlemen were put high on the return by the general voice of the Germans, joined by ſome of the fœderaliſts; and it is a very remarkable proof of the ſtrength of the fœderal intereſt, that the two unſucceſsful candidates in the fœderal ticket, though thrown out by the two fœderal German competitors, were yet above all the remainder, both fœderal and anti-fœderal characters, in the oppoſition ticket.

It appears, on the cloſe of the election, that the Hon. *Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg*, of Montgomery; *Henry Wynkoop*, of Bucks; *Thomas Hartley*, of York; *George Clymer* and *Thomas Fitzſimons*, of Philadelphia; *Peter Muhlenberg*, of Montgomery; *Daniel Heiſter*, of Berks; and *Thomas Scott*, of Waſhington, Eſquires, are duly elected Repreſentatives of *the People of Pennſylvania*, in the Congreſs of the United States. Two of theſe gentlemen were members of the fœderal convention, ſix of them were adopting members of the ſtate convention, all of them have been elected before to public employments by the voice of the people, and all are friends of the new conſtitution.

The *legiſlature* and *people* of Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, may be juſtly conſidered as having *each* ratified the conſtitution of the United States *anew*---The legiſlature, by having elected two fœderaliſts to repreſent them in the ſenate, and the people, by having choſen eight fœderaliſts to repreſent them in the houſe of repreſentatives. There is not a ſhadow of doubt but that they will give their voice for a *fœderal preſident* and vice-preſident.

Our correſpondent, who furniſhed us with ſome remarks on the ſubject of *Hops*, has ſince learned, that they cannot be imported into Great-Britain; but he ſtill repeats, that they deſerve more attention than they have hitherto received from the American Farmers. At the preſent price, 14*d* to 15*d* per lb. they muſt be immenſely profitable, and were found a very beneficial article before the revolution at 6*d* and 7*d*.

In Council, the 9th inſtant, the Committee to whom was referred the remonſtrance of a number of the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, complaining of abuſes and frauds having been committed at the general election, held in the ſaid city on the 14th of October laſt, and who were directed to report the names of ſuch public officers as had acted in violation of the conſtitution or laws of this ſtate,

Reported, That they have examined a number of the ſigners of ſaid petition, and two other perſons pointed out by them, none of whom know of any abuſes or frauds committed by the Judges or Inſpectors of ſaid election, or by any of them; nor could your committee obtain the leaſt teſtimony that operated againſt the integrity and upright conduct of the public officers of the ſaid election.

On Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, an examination was held at Mr. MUSGRAVE's academy in Second near Race-ſtreet. The gentlemen who attended were highly pleaſed with the proficiency made by the ſeveral YOUNG LADIES in the very uſeful branches of literature TAUGHT in this inſtitution. The examination was conducted in a manner hitherto unpractiſed in this city, and evidently characteriſed the *abilities* of the TEACHER; a friend of whoſe, tho' unſolicited, cannot but pay this ſmall tribute to MODEST MERIT.

A gentleman arrived at New-York from the Miſſiſippi ſays, that Oliver Pollock, Eſquire, was ſafe arrived in the month of October in that river; and that marks of diſtinction were ſhewn him from the Spaniſh Governor of New Orleans, by an order lodged with the commander of the Balize, (the mouth of the river) to ſupply him with the King's barge, men, &c. to take him to town.

In the Engliſh Monthly Review for April 1788, after reviewing the ſecond volume of Doctor Adams's "Defence of the conſtitutions of the United States of America," the Reviewers add,——

"Doctor Adams, we cannot doubt, has been actuated by a deſire to ſerve his native country by his labors, and we hope his countrymen will entertain a grateful ſenſe of their obligations to him for his continued exertions in their behalf. We moſt ſincerely pray, that their councils may be ſo directed, as to enable them, ultimately, to adopt that form of government which is beſt fitted to their ſituation and circumſtances, and which ſhall tend in the moſt effectual manner to preſerve the liberty of the citizens, and promote the general proſperity of the ſtates."

London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glaſgow newſpapers, received by the laſt arrivals, further adviſe, That the Turks at Conſtantinople, &c. were in high ſpirits; and that the moſt vigorous and deciſive meaſures were taken to obtain ſucceſs over their Ruſſian and Auſtrian opponents---that every Ottoman face brightens with the thoughts of ſuperiority---That on the 7th of Auguſt, in an action which happened at Schupeneck, between the Turks and Auſtrians, the latter loſt 30 pieces of cannon, and had upwards of 4000 men ſlain---That the Turks had got 50000 men in the Bannat of Temeſwar, and that the Auſtrians would not be able to drive them out, without obtaining a victorious battle over them---That the Turks, in their late engagement in the Bannat, ſhewed a courage worthy of antient Rome, and ruſhing on their enemies with an ardor and regularity unexampled in their former wars, cut an entire diviſion of the Auſtrians to pieces, not a man ſurvived the carnage---That the Turks had rendered themſelves maſters of Mitrowitz, a place of the utmoſt importance to the Auſtrians, after a vigorous and obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the Imperialiſts, who were almoſt all cut to pieces---That great ſickneſs had, for ſome time, prevailed in the Imperial army, and

that the number of ſick amounted to upwards of 15000 common men and 500 officers---That late accounts from Germany mention, that the Emperor had ordered the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the ſiege of Chockzim, and march to Tranſylvania---That the Duke of Modena's troops in the Emperor's pay, with 6000 Venetians, and ſome other troops, were to march into Albania, to puniſh that barbarous traitor Mahmud---That the blocking up the Swediſh fleet turns out to be nothing more than its detention by a ſtrong contrary gale of wind, which carried the Ruſſians off the port of Sweabourg, and had nearly proved fatal to them---That on the 17th of Auguſt, the Duke of Sudermania ſailed with his whole fleet, and a leading wind, from Sweabourg, where he only waited for the arrival of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates, which were lately ſent from Carleſcroon, and which were known to be cruiſing in the Baltic to reinforce him—That a Ruſſian Admiral had been degraded to the ſtation of a foremaſt-man, for miſconduct in the late engagement with the Swediſh fleet in the Baltic—That a loan was in agitation among the monied men in Holland, for the uſe of the court of Sweden. That the Swediſh officers, who in the moment of danger abandoned their ſovereign, from patriotic or conſcientious motives, as they pretend, are treated at Stockholm with the moſt mortifying contempt, the people conſidering them as cowardly poltroons.—That the warlike preparations now going forward in Spain were of an extent hitherto unparaleled in that country, except in time of actual hoſtility.—That ſeveral manufactories of printing cotton had been recently eſtabliſhed in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon, in the ſame kingdom—and that the Spaniards there were about aboliſhing the *Inquiſition*.—That a convention was on the tapis between the African companies of Great-Britain and Holland, relative to the trade of the two countries ſouth of the river Senegal.---And that Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe had begun to underwrite Ruſſian and Swediſh ſhips at a war premium.

Captain Griffin, arrived here from Coracoa, on the 2d inſt. in latitude 33, 23, long. 74, 40, ſpoke with Captain Dunton, in a ſchooner from this port for Port-au-Prince, 12 days out; and on the 5th, in lat. 35, 45, long. 71, 30, he ſpoke the ſhip Lady Taylor, from this place for Jamaica, three days out, all well in both veſſels.

The following is inſerted by particular deſire.

WE the ſubſcribers hereunto being deſirous to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills of credit emitted by virtue of an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 16th day of March, 1785; and of promoting the reſtoration of the ſaid bills of credit to their proper value; as well as to facilitate the collection of the public revenues and to enable the State Treaſurer to make regular and orderly payments out of the ſame to the ſalary officers and other public creditors, HAVE agreed, and by theſe preſents do agree to and with each other, in manner following: that is to ſay---

1ſt. That we will ſeverally and reſpectively pay to the truſtees who ſhall be choſen and appointed as herein after mentioned, the ſums by us ſeverally ſubſcribed and mentioned in connection with our names reſpectively, in bills of credit emitted by virtue of the before mentioned act of aſſembly, or in other current money of Pennſylvania, as a fund, to be under the direction and management of the ſaid truſtees, to be appropriated and applied as is herein after mentioned, and in ſuch other manner as the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven of them, at a general meeting of their board, ſhall agree upon as proper and conducive to the general purpoſes of this inſtitution.

2d. That when £ 10000 ſhall have been ſubſcribed, on twenty days notice being given by the committee of public creditors in two of the news-papers of Philadelphia, the ſubſcribers ſhall meet together at ſuch time and place as ſhall be appointed in ſuch notification, and then and there elect, by ballot, twelve truſtees, for the management of the ſaid fund, who ſhall continue in office until the third Monday in December, 1789, on which day, and on the third Monday in December in every year afterwards, during the continuance of this inſtitution, an election ſhall be made in like manner of twelve truſtees to ſerve in like manner for one year; and if any vacancy ſhall happen in the mean time, by the death, removal out of the ſtate, reſignation or refuſal to ſerve, of any of the ſaid truſtees, ſuch vacancy ſhall be ſupplied by a ſpecial election, on ten days notice being given for that purpoſe by the board of truſtees in two or more of the public news-papers of Philadelphia.

3d. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of a Truſtee, unleſs he be a ſubſcriber of fifty pounds or upwards to this fund; nor ſhall more than three fourths of the Truſtees, who ſhall have ſerved in any year immediately preceding any ſuch annual election, be choſen for the year next enſuing.

4. No ſubſcriber of a ſmaller ſum than fifty pounds ſhall be entitled to vote. provided nevertheleſs, that any number of ſubſcribers, whoſe ſubſcriptions together amount to fifty pounds, may authoriſe any one of their number to give a vote in their behalf, at any election or general meeting of ſubſcribers.

5th. Every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to one vote, at all general meetings of the ſubſcribers, for every fifty pounds by him ſubſcribed; provided always, that no perſon ſhall be entitled to more than ten votes in the whole on any occaſion; and that no perſon be admitted to vote till he ſhall have paid, or ſecured to be paid in manner herein after mentioned, on account of and towards his ſubſcription, ten pounds for one vote, and five pounds for every farther vote he ſhall offer.

6th. The whole of the ſums by us ſeverally ſubſcribed ſhall be paid into the hands of the Truſtees, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, on or before the firſt day of February next, on pain of forfeiting to the uſe of the fund the proportion ſo as above directed to be paid in previous to the admiſſion to vote; provided that certificates or vouchers for monies due from the Treaſury of Pennſylvania, whereon a ſum became due and payable at the Treaſury in common courſe of payment, on or before the tenth of October laſt, equal to ſuch ſubſcription, and ſtill remaining due, being depoſited in the hands of the Truſtees, ſo as to enable them to receive ſuch payment from the Treaſury, ſhall be accepted as payment of ſuch ſubſcription, the ſubſcriber allowing intereſt thereon from the ſaid firſt day of February till ſuch payment ſhall be received from the Treaſury.

7th. Every ſubſcriber, on payment of the ſum by him ſubſcribed, ſhall be entitled to receive a certificate or certificates of the ſum or ſums ſo paid, provided that no certificate be given for any ſmallar ſum than fifty pounds, except for an entire ſubſcription of ſuch ſmaller ſum.

8th. Every ſuch certificate, on being transferred by the original owner in the preſence of one or more of the Truſtees, and ſuch transfer regiſtered in their books, ſhall be deemed a transfer of all the rights and privileges of a ſubſcriber for ſo much as the certificate ſpecifies, and ſhall entitle ſuch transferee to exerciſe ſuch rights and privileges in like manner with original ſubſcribers, on ſigning theſe articles; provided that ſuch transferee ſhall not be entitled to vote by virtue thereof in leſs than three months after ſuch transfer ſhall have been regiſtered as aforeſaid.

9th. The Truſtees, choſen in manner herein before mentioned, ſhall form a board, whereof any ſeven or more of them when met ſhall be a quorum; and the ſaid board of Truſtees are hereby authoriſed and empowered------

To make rules and regulations for the well conducting and management of the ſaid fund and all buſineſs thereunto incident and neceſſary.

To chuſe a preſident, who ſhall be one of their own number; a caſhier, who ſhall be a ſubſcriber of fifty pounds or upwards; and ſuch other officers and ſervants as they ſhall find neceſſary, who ſhall ſeverally be ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as the Truſtees ſhall from time to time deviſe and preſcribe for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in them.

To lend moderate ſums of money out of the fund for ſhort periods of time, on proper ſecurity, reſerving for the uſe of the fund a diſcount at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, apportioning ſuch loans to the demands compared with the ſtate of the fund, and giving a preference to ſubſcribers, eſpecially to ſuch as ſhall depoſit certificates as a ſecurity, whereon intereſt is due from the Treaſury of this ſtate, in regular courſe, to the amount of the ſum loaned.

They ſhall hold ſtated meetings at leaſt once in every month, and ſuch occaſional meetings as they ſhall think neceſſary.

They ſhall keep regular minutes and accounts of their proceedings and tranſactions, and deliver the ſame over to their ſucceſſors in office, together with all books, vouchers, depoſits, caſh, ſecurities and property of every kind whatſoever, belonging to the inſtitution.

They ſhall ſettle their accounts, and lay a ſtate of the ſame before the ſubſcribers, at the annual election on the third Monday in December in every year: And at the end of every ſix months they ſhall aſcertain the profits made in the laſt half year, as nearly as may be, after deducting neceſſary expences, and divide the ſame among the ſubſcribers, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares of the ſtock.

They may call a general meeting of the ſubſcribers whenever they ſhall think proper, on giving ten days notice in two or more of the public news-papers in the city of Philadelphia: but ſhall be obliged to call ſuch general meeting, when the ſame ſhall be required in writing by ſubſcribers entitled to fifty votes or upwards; and at any general meeting called on due notice, the ſubſcribers may, by majority of votes of thoſe ſo met, according to the rules of voting before mentioned, make ſuch rules, orders and regulations, for the government, management and diſpoſition of the ſaid fund and inſtitution, not incompatible with the general intention and purpoſes thereof, as they think proper.

10. This agreement ſhall continue in force ſo long as twenty thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit, emitted by virtue of the act of Aſſembly of the 16th of March, 1785, ſhall remain uncancelled; and from thence until the ſubſcribers by a majority of votes at a general meeting, called for the purpoſe of conſidering of a diſſolution, ſhall determine otherwiſe: Provided, that any ſubſcriber, at any time after the amount of the ſaid bills of credit remaining uncancelled ſhall have become leſs than twenty thouſand pounds, ſhall be entitled, on giving three months notice in writing to the ſaid truſtees of ſuch his intention, and fulfilling his engagements to the inſtitution up to ſuch time, to withdraw his ſtock from the fund, and be abſolved from farther obligations under this agreement.

And for the true and faithful performance of this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, we, the ſubſcribers, do hereby ſeverally and reſpectively, each for himſelf only, bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators reſpectively, to the other ſubſcribers, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns. In witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names, and annexed the ſums by us reſpectively ſubſcribed.

ST. JOHN'S *(New-Brunſwick)* October 3.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he is ſorry to ſee ſo many, on whom the bounty of government has deen laviſhed, quitting this ſettlement and retiring to the ſtates; and it is to be hoped, continues he, ſome means or other will be adopted to put a ſtop to a meaſure ſo pregnant with evil to the province, and ſo fraught with ingratitude to the mother country.

BOSTON, *December 6.*

FEDERAL REGISTER.

SENATORS *of the* UNITED STATES *already choſen.*

Hon. J. LANGDON, and J. BARTLETT---*New-Hampſhire.*
CALEB STRONG, and TRIS. DALTON---*Maſſachuſetts.*
W. S. JOHNSON, and O. ELLSWORTH---*Connecticut.*
GEORGE READ, and RICHARD BASSETT---*Delaware.*
R. MORRIS, and W. MACLAY---*Pennſylvania.*
CHARLES CARROLL, and JOHN HENRY----*Maryland.*
RICHARD H. LEE, } *Virginia.*
WILLIAM GRAYSON, }

The laſt two gentlemen were of the Convention of Virginia, and voted againſt the ratification of the Conſtitution.----The former is a celebrated writer---the latter was a Colonel in the Continental army.

In Eſſex county we learn, that the Hon. NATHAN DANE, Eſq; it is probable, will be elected a Fœderal Repreſentative---- in Middleſex, the Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Eſquire.

The ſubject of diſpute betweed the JUNTO and the friends to government, the Fœderaliſts, is merely this-----Whether the "TOP STONE" of the new conſtitution "ſhall be brought forth with ſhouting," by its complete organization in a truly fœderal and independent repreſentation----Or, whether the public expectations ſhall be completely diſappointed by mixing the "*wood, hay, ſtubble, &c.*" of *anti-fœderaliſm* and *amendmentiſm* in the formation of the Fœderal Legiſlature.---The FRIENDS OF THE UNION ſuppoſe, that an unequivocal fœderal repreſentation will conſummate the wiſhes of the people: That on the other hand, ſhould *ſome characters* be ſucceſsful in their MANOEUVRING, the hopes of the people will be *blaſted*, while the LOAVES AND THE FISHES will be found inſufficient to ſatisfy a numerous and hungry train of dependents, expectants and ſeekers.

PROVIDENCE, November 20.

It muſt give pleaſure to every friend to the arts and manufactures of our country to be informed, that the SLITTING-MILL, erected in the neighbourhood of this town, upon an improved plan, will be compleated in a few weeks---That the CARDING and SPINNING-MACHINES uſed in Great-Britain, &c. are introduced into this town by ſome public ſpirited gentlemen----and that domeſtic manufacturing encreaſes daily, as there are few families in town but what are making cloth of different kinds---all the weaving looms in town (of which there are great numbers) are of conſequence fully employed. While we with great ſatisfaction take notice of theſe matters, we cannot help mentioning the ſpirit of enterprize which appears to actuate our merchants, who, (under the very great diſadvantage of not being able to command their property which they have credited out) are now (in addition to the ſhip General Waſhington, which ſailed from here in December laſt for Canton) fitting out two large ſhips for the Indian ocean, and a number of other veſſels to different parts of the world.

ALBANY, December 1.

Purſuant to proclamation of his Excellency Governor Clinton, the legiſlature of this ſtate is to convene at the City-Hall of this city, on Monday next, the 8th inſtant.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

On the 27th of October, about 11 o'clock at night, the Brig Phœnix, Captain Wallace, being out from Vannes, in France, 44 days, ſtruck on the Hardings, a ledge of rocks ſituated near the entrance of Boſton harbour; between 1 and 2 o'clock the next morning ſhe got off, and came to anchor about one mile from the place where ſhe ſtruck, and at ſix o'clock, every exertion of the crew to keep her free of water proving abortive, ſhe ſunk in about 14 fathom water. This unfortunate accident, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by the compaſs's not traverſing freely, or being otherwiſe out of order.

On Thurſday evening laſt, an unhappy circumſtance happened on board the Ship Ann and Suſan: One of her hands accidently fell through the hatch-way, and fractured his ſkull; he remained in a deplorable condition till Saturday evening, when he expired.

Dec. 12. The exportation of rum and ſpirits from the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands to the United States of North-America is prohibited by a late order of the Britiſh government; a veſſel that was loaded with rum about the latter end of September laſt, bound to this port, was obliged to re-land it.

RICHMOND, December 4.

Yeſterday Beverly Randolph, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, was elected by the Hon. General Aſſembly to the office of Governor, in the room of his Excellency Edmond Randolph, who had reſigned.

To be exchanged for a Houſe in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. Any perſon that would wiſh to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

December 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of NICHOLAS KNIGHT, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, againſt the ſecond day of January next, to be ſettled according to law; likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

† ELIZABETH TRUMP, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at the houſe of Patrick Menan, in the aforeſaid townſhip, on the 25th of this month, a Loan-office Certificate.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, continued in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Catharine-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Catharine-ſtreet, eaſtward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Alliſon to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and weſtward by ground alſo granted by ſaid Robert Alliſon to the ſaid William Moore, ſubject to ------

Alſo all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the ſaid Robert Alliſon and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Eſquire, by indenture, dated the firſt day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Robert Alliſon (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Frankford road (called Maiden-ſtreet) and between the Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the ſtone bridge over Cohockſink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and at the diſtance of 500 feet from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth on the ſaid Frankford road or Maiden ſtreet 60 feet, and in length on the eaſt ſide thereof 180, be the ſame in length more or leſs; bounded on the north by the ſaid Maiden-ſtreet, on the eaſt by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the ſouth by a new canal lately dug out for the ſaid creek, and on the weſt by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Rybold (fiſherman) and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground on which the ſame is erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, and between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on ſaid Arch-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by ground of ------- -------, on the ſouth and weſt by ground of John Dunlap, and on the north by Arch-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of Twenty Dollars per annum; Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Catharine Lewis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Newtown, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of 250 acres of Land, ſituate partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of John Bartly, Eſq; Philip Creſter, Solomon Lightcap, and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John M'Cammon, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north side of Chesnut-street Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-side Jamaica spirit,
Molasses and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Irish beef,
150 barrels choice *Boston* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Best picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, shad and herring,
Codfish in hogsheads, spermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarse and fine Liverpool salt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-ash,
A few chests souchong tea,
70 barrels rosin, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 6. w.

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-streets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica spirits,
Old brandy,
West-India and country rum,
Wines of different sorts,
Loaf and lump sugar,
Muscovado & Spanish white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyson, souchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and sundry spices,
Starch, indigo, soap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raisins and currants,
Sieves of different sorts,
Brushes of different sorts & sizes,
Knives and forks,
Clasp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and sundry tin-ware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and spades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake-irons of various sizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different sorts,
An assortment of nails & sprigs,
Flasks of sweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An assortment of queens ware,
Some glass ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, may have their sea stores put up on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requested to pay the subscriber their respective balances; and all persons to whom said partnership remain indebted, are desired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to close the accounts of said partnership, a considerable quantity of Capital Drugs will be disposed of for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit, on as low terms as such goods can be imported.

The assortment consists of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quicksilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of such drugs as are now in use.

A MISTAKE.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her servant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE-BAGS, with a bark lock, on Tuesday night, the 18th inst. The person having the same is requested to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Israel Israel*, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finished

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horses.
Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker,
in Chesnut-Street. c. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, of the first quality, lying on Bull-skin run, Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 850 acres, whereon is a stone dwelling-house, of sufficient size for the accommodation of a large family, a stone stable with ten stalls, dairy, kitchen, spring-house, and clerk's-office, of the same materials, a large log barn, corn-houses, and other outhouses, all in good repair: About 350 acres of the above is cleared, a good proportion of which is quite fresh, the whole well enclosed, and in good heart. There is also a quantity of rich marsh, which, with very little labor, may be covnerted into valuable meadow. There are several very fine springs, and a stream running thrugh the land of considerable size. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms, on applying to *William Kerlin*, in Chester, near Philadelphia, who has seen the land, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

N. B. It may be necessary to observe that we are very convenient to churches, meeting-houses and merchant-mills, about 18 miles below Winchester.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a likely mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, square and well made, with a small scar on his forehead; he had on, when he went away, an old jean coat, new fustian waistcoat, new Oznaburg breeches, shoes and stockings. As he has been bred up altogether as a house servant, he, for a livelyhood, will probably hire himself either in a tavern, or to some private gentleman, his colour being such as to favor his scheme of freedom. Any person, on delivering him to me, on Bull-skin-run, Berkely county, Virginia, shall, if taken out of the state, have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and if in Thirty, besides what the law allows. He has travelled with me to New-York and the West-Indies, and will probably endeavour to get to one of these places.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the best quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be supplied with on reasonable terms.

August 29, 1788. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway township, Glouceſter county, state of New-Jersey, containing by estimation about 550 acres of land, marsh and cedarswamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent salt meadow, which is favored with fresh water springs sufficient to supply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of fresh meadow may be made with a very small expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may easily be cleared, the rest well timbered; there are on said premises a two story frame house and barn, a small apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large stock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itself is situated in an excellent stand for a store, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years past, it is within the compass of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more saw-mills, which renders it suitable for both or either calling as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation may have peaceable possession by the first day of March next, with an indisputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made easy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any person wanting to know the value and quality of said plantation may, by viewing the premises, or applying to *Joseph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, sen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, nearly opposite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Affignments Charterparties, Compositions of Creditors, Copartnerships, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Protests, and all other Instruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and dispatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE subscribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, where they buy and sell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank stock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They discount bills and notes. Procure cash immediately on approved notes, or any kind of deposits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact sums in certificates and state money wich they may want for the land office; also may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Persons wanting to purchase or sell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houses, horses and carriages of any sort, may register their business in said office, and have the earliest notice of the highest price, or of those who want to purchase or sell.

Book-keepers, clerks, schoolmasters (desirous to settle in the country) barkeepers, hostlers, gentlemens servants, waiters, tradesmen of every profession, wet and dry nurses, housekeepers, seamstresses, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, servant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furnished with any of the above description.

Those who have houses, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of persons wanting such; and those who want such, may be supplied by applying at said office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being registered, and as much more, when served according to their desire.

It is necessary that those who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every transaction will be kept secret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been so manifest as to induce the present undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, especially as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as useful as possible.

4w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchase for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The cash will be paid down.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court house*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other state in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable *Commissions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Isaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north side of Market-street, to the south side, nearly opposite, and between Front and Second-streets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to transact every branch of business as a Broker, with fidelity, care and dispatch.

Goshen township, Chester county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all persons not to trust my wife Mary Ramsey, on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years*,

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of these lands is very good; there are several lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fish, and affording fine mill streams. There are now building thereon, ten houses, which will be let or sold with a quantity of land sufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public house, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good situation for a store, saw-mill, grist mill, a blacksmith and other tradesmen, who can have lots of any size. The settlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worship and school-houses. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickason's saw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many settlements now made, and making to the northward and westward of these lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennsylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premises till near the winter, can shew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Esq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Esq; Kingwood, New-Jersey, or in Philadelphia of

TENCH COXE, and
NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale apply to *Thomas Kinsey*, on the premises, or to *Samuel Robeson*, in Vine near Front-street.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the same, viz. 1. A city square, bounded eastward and westward by 7th and 8th streets, and northward and southward by Chesnut and Walnut-streets, (save a small part thereof at the north-east corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the south-side of Chesnut-street, at the distance of about 10 feet from the east wall of General Dickinson's house to Sixth-street, extending from the said Chesnut-street, northward, to a 36 feet wide street. 3. Forty acres of land on Wissahickon road, adjoining Standley's grass grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his lease will expire next spring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two cross-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, opposite, on one side, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Hester's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-street, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewise 7 acres of swamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and several out-houses, a barn and stables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or grass; 180 acres of cleared land, the rest timber, with a run of water all along one side of said plantation, lying in the township of Manington, Salem county, West-Jersey.

Also another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the rest timber; lying in the aforesaid county, and to be sold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

August 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The subscriber has three negroes to dispose of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Charlestown township, Chester county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, rising 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and some white on the inside of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white spot on his upper lip, and to the best of my memory has a small star, or rather a grey spot in his forehead, trots easy when going slow, but rough when going fast, canters but not speedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in consequence of a kick) shod all round, but the shoes much wore, except the shoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breast and shoulders with the breast-plate of harness, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by ‡ ROGER DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.